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Auswahl aus den Iliasscholien zur Einführung in die antike Homer-philologie. Von WILHELM DEECKE. Kleine Texte für Vorlesungen und Übungen. Herausgegeben von Hans Lietzmann, Nr. 111. Bonn: A. Marcus und E. Weber, 1912. Pp. 90. M. 2.40.

In this small pamphlet the editor attempts to give a contracted but faithful conception of the meaning, wealth, and sources of the Homeric scholia. First, ten scholia are selected which show the material with which the Alexandrian scholars worked, such as the city manuscripts, αἱ κατὰ πόλεις, and private manuscripts, αἱ κατ' ἄνδρα. Whence these manuscripts came is shown by scholia containing such phrases as ἡ Μασσαλιωτική, ἡ Ἀργολική, ἡ Σινωπική, κτλ.

Six pages are given to scholia illustrating the work and methods of Zenodotus, two pages to Aristophanes, while to Aristarchus, as the most important, twenty pages are given. Practically all the references to Aristarchus are from Ven. A, and accordingly show the traditional Aristarchus of Lehrs and Cobet. Two pages are given to Didymus, and a like number to Aristonicus. Herodian's work in prosody and accentuation is illustrated by four pages of carefully chosen scholia, and five pages show the importance of the studies of Nicanor in the matter of Homeric punctuation.

Six pages are given to the comments of Porphyrius, and two lengthy quotations illustrate the rationalistic theories of Heraclitus. Fairly full and complete quotations from *ABTD* to I, 223-51, give some notion of the mass and variety of learning preserved by the early commentators. Two pages are devoted to the scholia found in the newly discovered Geneva manuscript, G. The pamphlet ends with Eratosthenes' discussion of the origin and names of the Pleiades.

Although the space given to the different scholars whose work has found a place in the scholia is limited, yet the selection is made with such fine discrimination that it gives a fairly accurate representation of the traditional views. This abridgment is to be warmly commended to the attention of those who cannot find the time to read the complete scholia.

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Iulii Firmici Materni Matheseos libri VIII, ediderunt W. KROLL et F. SKUTSCH in operis societatem assumpto K. ZIEGLER. Fasciculus alter libros iv posteriores cum praefatione et indicibus continens. Leipzig: Teubner, 1913. Pp. lxxvii+559. M. 12.

At last we have a complete edition of the *Mathesis* of Firmicus Maternus which meets the requirements of modern scholarship. And it was time that Firmicus, the chief extant Latin writer on astrology, should be restored to

us in a worthy form. Considerable portions of the third, fourth, and fifth books were published as early as 1487 as part of a work entitled *Opus Astro-labii plani in tabulis*, but the editio princeps of the complete work was brought out at Venice in 1497; two years later the Aldine appeared. On this last were based the editions of 1503, 1533, and 1551. For over three centuries the work was neglected until Sittl brought out his unfortunate text (Part I) in 1894. Then Kroll and Skutsch undertook the task of preparing a new edition, of which the first volume was published in 1907; in 1908 Ziegler was associated with the two older editors, and since Skutsch's untimely death he has borne the chief burden of completing the work.

The editors deserve the gratitude of scholars for the care and skill which they have devoted to their difficult task. No less than thirty-four manuscripts have been taken into account, many of them sadly interpolated or defective; the best of these are three of the eleventh century: Montepessulanus H 180, Parisinus 7311, and Vaticanus reginae 1244. But it is impossible here to summarize the tradition, and reference must be made to the editors' valuable praefatio. Four elaborate indices are given; the last of these is apparently a complete index verborum, for which all classicists interested in the history of the Latin language will be grateful.

The growing interest in the history of ancient astrology makes this edition of the chief Latin work especially welcome. How much the student of civilization in the fourth century may learn from the *Mathesis* has been already suggested by Thorndike's article, "A Roman Astrologer as a Historical Source: Julius Firmicus Maternus," *Classical Philology*, VIII, 415 ff. Into the various questions connected with the text and content of the *Mathesis* this is not the place to go, but we may expect to see a number of studies stimulated by this trustworthy edition.

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De l'aspect verbal en Latin ancien et particulièrement dans Térence.

By D. BARBELENET. Paris: Champion, 1913. Pp. vi+478.

This study is based on the *Persa* and the *Poenulus* of Plautus, the six plays of Terence, selected parts of Caesar, Cicero, Varro, Lucretius, Vergil, and the letters of Caelius. Aspect is "en somme la durée définie ou indéfinie prêtée à l'action par le sujet parlant" (p. 25; i.e., *Aktionsart*). There are in Latin two aspects, and two only: the imperfective and the perfective; the imperfective "exprime l'état permanent, l'action uniforme indéfiniment prolongée" (p. iii); the perfective "exprime l'action en tant qu'elle met fin à une situation antérieure." (p. iii; cf. p. 451). Cf. Varro, *L.L.* ix. 96-98. Other words used by the author for subdivisions are duratives, iteratives,